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COMMUNIST
VIOLENCE
IN
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THE MINISTRY OF HOME
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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1949

COMMUNIST VIOLENCE IN INDIA



ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF HOME
AFFAIRS, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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(H.C.)

CHAPTER I

Government and Communists

In the course of a statement made in the Constituent Assembly on February 28, 1949, the Prime Minister stated as follows :

“The Communist Party of India has, during the past year, adopted an attitude not only of open hostility to the Government but one which can be described as bordering on open revolt. This policy has been given effect to intensively in certain limited areas of India and has resulted in violence, indulging in murders, arson, and looting as well as acts of sabotage. The House is well aware of the communist revolts that have taken place in countries bordering on India. It was presumably in furtherance of the same policy that attempts were made in India to incite people to active revolt. Fortunately, these attempts failed because of the strength of popular opinion against them and the action taken by the Government. Nevertheless, a great deal of misery and damage was caused by them in certain parts of India.

“The House is fully aware that for several months past we have been greatly preoccupied with meeting the serious economic situation which has been causing

distress to millions of our people. It was implicit in our programme that there should be rapid movement of commodities throughout the country.

“Towards the end of November, the Working Committee of the All India Railwaymen’s Federation met in Nagpur and decided on taking a strike ballot among the members affiliated to it. At this time we had additional confirmation of information which had been coming to us from time to time, that communist elements working in the railway unions were bent on exploiting the proposed strike for political purposes and, in particular, on using violence and sabotage to gain their ends.

“Negotiations then took place between my colleague, the Transport Minister and Sri Jayaprakash Narayan, the president of the All India Railwaymen’s Federation, with a view to devising means for averting the strike. It was clear to the Government that a strike in the railways would, particularly at the present juncture, be an unmitigated disaster to the country. Apart from the fact that dislocation of transportation would nullify the steps that the Government have been taking to meet the serious economic situation facing the country, a famine was developing in Gujerat and Kutch and a strike would be disastrous to millions of human beings and cattle in these areas. These discussions were conducted in a friendly atmosphere and certain arrangements were agreed to. As a result, the Railwaymen’s Federation decided not to proceed with the strike.

“In spite of this decision of the Railwaymen’s Federation, certain communist elements in the Federation proceeded with their programme for a strike,

Reports continue to reach the Government, through reliable sources, that a widespread programme of sabotage had been planned and that it was decided to enforce the strike by means of violence. Indeed, many such instances of sabotage have already occurred. Recently there were unfortunate clashes between some students and others and the police in Calcutta and during these clashes, hand-grenades and bombs were used against the police and public property, such as buses and tramcars, were destroyed. We have evidence that the same agencies which provided these weapons to the students were exploiting them for similar purposes during the railway strike.

"The Communist Party of India has recently concentrated on the issue of a general strike on the railways as well as in other essential services of paramount importance to the community. It has looked upon these strikes not from the trade union or economic point of view, meant to better the lot of the workers, but as a weapon designed to create a chaotic state in the country which, it is thought, would help the Party to gain its other objectives, whatever they might be. It is deliberately seeking to create famine conditions by paralysing the railway system, so that foodstuffs should not be transported, the object being to create a general background of chaos, a breakdown of the administration and mass uprising. A large number of prominent Communist Party members have gone underground and the Government have a mass of evidence in their possession to indicate that organized attempts are being made to conduct campaigns of sabotage, more especially on the railway system. The permanent way was to be damaged, locomotives interfered with, and general sabotage of vital installations, telephones, telegraphs and power stations was aimed at.

Honourable Members will remember the destruction of the Calcutta Telephone Exchange some time ago.

“Fortunately, the great majority of railwaymen and other workers have declared themselves opposed to the general strike and to such methods. The Communist Party of India, however, appears to be bent on flouting the opinion of the majority of workers and has pursued a technique of terrorizing those who do not agree with its policy. While interfering with the freedom of action of others, it demands full freedom for itself to carry on its own anti-social and disruptive activities. If any action is taken by the Government to check these activities, protests are raised on the ground of civil liberties being interfered with. As a part of this technique, organizations for the ostensible object of protecting civil liberties are started, their real object being to encourage these anti-social activities. The Government are anxious that the civil liberties of the people should be fully maintained. But it is not the Government's conception of civil liberty to permit methods of coercion and terrorism to be practised against the general community. It is the paramount duty of the Government to give security to the people and to prevent the normal life of the community from being interfered with by such methods of violence. No government and no social life would be possible if these methods were tolerated. Hence the Government have been compelled to take all necessary measures to meet this situation. If any strike takes place on the railways by a fraction of the railwaymen or elsewhere, they are determined to deal with it firmly. Such a strike at this juncture, it must always be remembered, has nothing to do with economic questions or the normal activities of trade unions and the like. The Government have already shown their earnest desire

to meet all legitimate demands of their employees and other workers. They will always be prepared to consider any difficulties that their employees have to face and to remove them as far as possible. They are determined to maintain the well-established rights of labour. But they cannot submit to threats of violence and incitement to active revolt from any quarter.

“In furtherance of this policy, the Government have arrested a number of members of the Communist Party of India and have taken such other precautionary measures as they deem necessary. They have advised provincial Governments to do likewise so as to ensure that vital installations are protected against sabotage. They have no doubt that in doing so they have the full support of the country and of this House, which is wedded to democratic procedure and is entirely opposed to methods of violence.”

The communists of India have preached and planned violence on a wide scale. They have practised and are still practising it in defiance of ethics and decency and in complete disregard of the value of human life and social institutions. In the ensuing chapters, the readers will find how blatantly and unscrupulously lies have been told; how simple, innocent people have been misled and provoked, on the strength of falsehoods and exaggerations, to defy the rule of law with a view to bringing about chaos and anarchy in this country.

CHAPTER II

Communists Preach Violence

The Shock Brigade

The communists of India have declared war on the State and in order to train their men to defeat the armed forces of the State they have issued detailed instructions for the formation of guerilla bands and 'shock brigades.' A few significant extracts from their booklet "Course for the Cadres of the Shock Brigade" seized by the Government are quoted below :

"COURSE FOR THE CADRES OF THE SHOCK BRIGADE

PREFACE

1. This Shock Brigade cadres' course is meant only for the cadres of the Shock Brigades.

There are two more courses — one for the commanders of the Brigades and the other for the district or regional commanders or leaders.

2. This cadres' course is made, basing on the guerilla principles and tactics as enunciated by Mao.

Attempt is made here to explain those in terms of concrete jobs the cadres of the shock brigades are expected to face and do. The introduction is made simple and short, only to point out who is our enemy, why we have taken up arms and the prolonged and ruthless character of this struggle.

To develop the initiative of the cadres, the organizational part is given.

3. This course is a three-day course, half of the time will go for theoretical and half for practical.

Every day practical exercises on silent killing, night games on the last two days—one party attacking a police station and the other defending, taking of concealment, camouflage and covers both in the day time and in the night crawling practice, etc.—must be done.

These practical exercises and games will give the necessary confidence to the cadres.

4. The trainers are asked not to give the whole of this training to all sets of cadres. It is no use giving the Calcutta cadres training on 'the movements in jungle' or to the Darjeeling ones 'the attack on river boats,' etc. Give only that part which will be useful to them in relation to their jobs, otherwise the course will be unnecessarily 'heavy.'

5. The weapons dealt with here are the rifle, shotguns and ... the hand-bombs. These weapons will be available easily or with little effort. Regarding tommy-gun, sten gun and revolver—those are included in the higher course."

In chapter II of the booklet, under the head "Organization," is the following:

"WHAT THE GUERILLA ACTIVITIES ARE ?

The guerilla activities mean the *raiding* of the police station, zamindar or jotedar's houses ; ambushing police parties to annihilate and to collect arms from them ; *sabotaging* the enemy communication lines, cutting of telephone and telegraph lines for isolating the enemy ; *attacking* the enemy with great surprise from his rear, flank and unguarded or weak spots, to delay and wear him out and to beat and destroy him and lastly establishing independent operating bases in various parts of the country.

Start from small things, and build up your strength gradually. For the present, dispel all such ideas of China-like guerilla fighting. Think, how many years they took to come to this stage of frontal fighting.

POLITICAL OBJECTIVE

Its main political objective is to help the mass movement developing all over the country and raise it to the higher level when the people in general will take up arms.....

FORMATION OF THE BRIGADE

The basic unit of a guerilla force, or the shock brigade as we call it, will consist of five to ten cadres including the leader. The ideal number, keeping in view the tasks, targets and fire power for a shock brigade is ten cadres including the leader. If the local conditions present certain difficulties in the selection, liaison and quick mobilization, the number at the initial stage can be made up of five to ten.

They may be raised from a single village or from two or more villages. At the initial stage the leader or commander of the brigade will be selected by the district leader in consultation with the district secretary.

The brigades will function or act for the present under the guidance of the 'Local Committee.' Situation may arise when two or more units may be formed in one single village or in a small locality. In that case, these units will function in a coordinated way.

EQUIPMENT

There shouldn't be any particular badge or dress for the cadres, because it will give them away to the enemy. They must possess a khukri, or a hand-axe or a small dao, a pen or small knife and a piece of strong rope for their personal use, in addition to their main weapon. In times of mobilization and action, they will have these equipments along with them."

In Chapter III, the tasks of a shock brigade are stated as follows :

"As cadres of a shock brigade it would be your job to raid, ambush and sabotage the targets which the enemy would present. These tasks will be accomplished by your shock brigade functioning as a team under the leadership of the shock brigade commander.

RAID

Raid means brief offensive action against a stationary target, of quick decision, with a definite intention in view.

For organizing a raid, the following requisite will be

unavoidably provided. The provision of these requisites will be the task of the shock brigade commander.

1. Location of the target.
2. Strength of the target in men and materials.
3. Method or route of approach to and withdrawal from the target. (While selecting the route of withdrawal it should be constantly kept in view by the shock brigade commander that it is invariably different from the route of approach to the particular target to be raided).
4. Method of introducing the element of surprise in the 'raid' by choosing the unobvious, untimely and concealed methods or route of approaching the target.
5. Strength (number of 'personnel' and number and types of weapons to be carried by them).
6. Isolation (to cut the enemy raided from fresh help) and division (to take away a part of the strength from the target prior to its being raided).

The number of personnel, where the element of surprise introduced in the 'planning' of the raid is not of superior degree — capable of catching the enemy utterly napping — should be determined by the 'superiority in number of personnel over the enemy' principle.

Where the 'surprise element' is considered to be highly possible and of great importance — due to the unavailability of superiority in number — the number of the personnel will be determined by ensuring the 'thinness of the raiding party' and the number would be accordingly adjusted.

Concrete targets for 'raiding.'

A shock brigade operating in the rural settings will be presented with the following targets :

- (a) Police Station.
- (b) Police Camp.
- (c) Zamindars' or Jotedars' houses.
- (d) Railway station, etc.

In all these instances the 'planning of raid' will be done on the line indicated above under the heading 'Requisites of a Raid'."

Then follow minute and precise instructions about how to raid police stations and other targets.

WEST BENGAL

Though the communists are trying to spread all over the Union, their main activities are concentrated in West Bengal and Hyderabad. That their violent activities are deliberate and well planned is obvious not only from what has been quoted above but also from the circulars, pamphlets and various other literature that the communists have been disseminating from time to time among their followers and sympathisers as well as among the people. The failure of the proposed railway strike on March 9, 1949, has been a great blow to them. In that connection, in its *Information Document No. 3/49* issued from Bombay on April 9, 1949, the Communist Party said :

"If the strike of March 9 had developed the way it should have, if the railway workers conscious of their might had undertaken a vigorous resistance against the repression, all the brutal terror that the Nehru Government was capable of unleashing, could have been hurled back. The Socialist traitors also would not have dared to stab the workers in the back.....

"The repression of March 9 made another lesson clear to the Indian workers. That is this: if you are to win the struggle for your just demand then you must forge a revolutionary, steeled organization, ready to and capable of hurling back and defeating repression and terror, an organization that will not be cowed down by mass arrests, nor terrorised by threats of rifles and bullets. Then alone can the working class defend their struggles and march on to victory....."

The Bengal Provincial Committee of the Communist Party followed this with a circular on April 26, 1949, asking all party members to take a vow to fight the Government and to try to rouse the passions of the masses. They also addressed the police and the army men. For instance, a Bengali pamphlet was issued about the same time under the title *Brother sepoys, turn your guns and bayonets on the Ministers and Officers*. This leaflet goes on to say :

"Refuse to obey the orders of the Nehru Government.....For how long would you slaughter your own mothers and sisters and your brethren, the labourers and peasants, by siding with Birla, Tata and Nalini

Sarkar?* Turn your guns and bayonets and fire upon the Congress fascists, the murderers of women and children. Arrest the hated officers; fraternize with the revolutionary labourers in the factories and students in the streets; open out the gates of the jails and save the prisoners from their fast unto death."

On June 8, 1949, at the factory of the Bengal Potteries Ltd., there was a serious attack by the communist workers on a small police squad which had gone there to forestall disturbance. Thereafter the workers took possession of the factory and resisted the attempt of the police to remove them by hurling brick-bats, iron rods, acid bulbs, etc. One Deputy Commissioner, one Assistant Commissioner, two Sub-Inspectors and several other ranks of the police received injuries and ultimately firing had to be resorted to before the factory could be cleared. Workers similarly took possession of Messrs. Allen Berry's establishment at Howrah from which, after several days of seige, they left when a large police force arrived determined to eject them. To the incidents at the Storage Depot of Messrs. Allen Berry at Tollygunge, we shall come later (vide Chapter III).

On June 22, a labour meeting was held under the auspices of the Trade Union Congress at Mahesh Rathtala (near Serampore) in which

*Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Finance Minister, West Bengal Government

communist workers exhorted the labourers to take the mills by force and to snatch away the arms from the police and use them against the police themselves. At the close of the meeting the communists led a procession towards Serampore. It broke up into three sections and carried out simultaneous attacks on three targets, namely, the Mahesh Police Outpost, the office of a labour union (I.N.T.U.C.) and the Serampore sub-jail. About 250 persons attacked the outpost, but as the police appeared on the scene, the raiders retreated after damaging the chairs and tables and some other furniture. The labour union office was set on fire by the second party. The third party attacked the Serampore sub-jail by throwing acid bulbs and bombs on the boundary wall of the jail. When the jail gong was sounded and the warders of the jail staff assembled, the rowdies left. These incidents, however, have been exaggerated and made use of in a number of pamphlets and circulars by the communists. For instance, a pamphlet entitled *Call of the Communist Party to the Revolutionary Masses*, issued by the Communist Party, contained the following :

“Proceed to the fight initiated by the brave labourers of the pottery factory. Bring about a strike in every factory in protest against the firing by the murderous Bidhan* Government. Destroy this Bidhan Govern-

*Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier, West Bengal.

ment which consists of hired goondas of the capitalists. All labourers of all the factories, advance the way shown by your brethren, the pottery workers. Take revenge for the blood of the pottery workers, bring about strikes in every factory. Take out processions; attack the murderous Congress leaders and Ministers and fight with the Congress Seva Dal and the Police."

Here is an extract from another leaflet issued on June 16, 1949, by the Fighting Committee of the Communist Union of the Pottery Labourers:

"Comrades, labourers of the Bengal Potteries have shown to the Congress Government who lick the boots of the capitalists that the day has passed when repression could be perpetrated at will on the labouring classes. In the Bengal Pottery Works, the proprietors and the Government had thought that with the help of rifles they could force the labourers to accept the discharge of their beloved leaders. They brought 200 armed police to fire continuously on the labourers for over three hours, but the labourers of the Pottery Works fought against 200 rifles with only bolts, nuts and brick-bats for over three hours and injured the murderous Deputy Commissioner and many other Congress dogs.....The labourers of the Pottery Works have set forth to finish the enemy of ours, the Congress Government. Join with them.....On Thursday, the 16th June, by joining the meeting at Entally Children Park, commence the fight along with pottery workers. Strengthen the fight by observing *hartal* in your respective factories. Attack the houses of the Congress *dalals* and drive them out by beating them. By attacking the police, the spies and the Congressmen, stop their repression. Destroy the murderous Congress Government."

In the month of April, 1949, the communists, decided to add another weapon to their armoury, namely, agitation by prisoners in jails, particularly by resorting to hunger-strike. This, they thought, could be a most effective means of disturbing peace and rousing public sympathy for the prisoners. The communist policy regarding the conduct of the party prisoners and detenus was summed up in the following which appeared in the circular entitled *P. C. reviews the present situation and tasks*, issued by the U.P. Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of India :

“Comrades must not come out from jails but remain inside jails and embarrass the Government.”

In West Bengal three hundred and fifty communist prisoners went on hunger-strike on April 21, 1949. Almost simultaneously a leaflet was issued in Bengal by the West Bengal Mahila Atma Raksha Samiti, an organization dominated by communists, under the caption *Organize a gigantic rebellion in support of the political prisoners—Hunger-strike by 600 political prisoners*. It was addressed to all classes of people:

“Come students, labourers, peasants, middleclass-citizens and women in general—let us organize a revolution throughout the country which may shake the foundations of this capitalist Government.”

A spate of propaganda based on the allega-

tions of atrocities perpetrated on hunger-striking prisoners was let loose. These allegations were utterly false; nevertheless, the Government was determined to deal with the demands strictly on their merits, negotiated with the hunger-strikers and agreed to concede certain demands. It was clear, however, that the demands were merely an occasion for organized violence both inside and outside the jails. Meetings and processions were organized in support of the hunger-strikers, in open violation of the orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C. Serious disturbances occurred on April 27 and on two subsequent days following one of these meetings. The Mahila Atma Raksha Samiti held a meeting in a hall and thereafter began to take out a procession. The police obstructed the passage of this procession as it was in violation of Section 144. At this stage, some bombs were thrown on the police vehicles, injuring some policemen. Thereupon the police opened fire. Altogether eight persons were killed, seven on April 27 and one, two days later. Post-mortem examinations revealed that five of these deaths were caused by bomb splinters, two by bullets and one by both. Five police personnel received injuries from bomb splinters on this occasion. There were also attacks on State buses and trams, some of which were set on fire. The disturbance continued on the 28th and a large number of bombs were thrown at police vehicles and parties and

a number of policemen were killed. On several occasions the police had to open fire, but no deaths occurred. All was quiet again by the 30th. Among those killed on the 27th were five women. About six weeks later, on the morning of June 8, a large number of communist security prisoners in the Presidency Jail announced, after their morning exercise, that at the end of 24 hours they would refuse to be locked up in protest against alleged "misbehaviour" of the Government towards them. In the course of the day several attempts were made without success to persuade them to give up their misguided threat. It was thereafter decided that if the prisoners refused to be locked up at 9 P.M. as usual, force would be used against them. Accordingly, in the evening the jail staff made an attempt, first by persuasion, then by threat of force to lock them up but failed. Police help was next requisitioned when the communist prisoners started making a bonfire of the furniture and barricaded themselves with sundry articles. A police party went to the jail and tried to reason with the prisoners. They were abused and violently attacked. At last they resorted to a *lathi* charge. The prisoners thereupon showered missiles of all kinds on the police party when the latter attempted to enter and lock up the wards. Ultimately the police had no alternative but to open fire in order to

secure an entrance into the wards. In this operation one Deputy Commissioner, one Assistant Commissioner and 35 other ranks of the Police force sustained injuries, some of a serious nature. One security prisoner died in the hospital and 12 others were injured.

The communist prisoners of the Dum Dum jail had given notice that they would begin hunger-strike on June 10, because, they alleged, some of their demands had not been acceded to. Hearing about the happenings in the Presidency Jail on June 9, they too refused to be locked up. The course of events that followed was similar to that at the Presidency Jail. When all peaceful attempts were met by abuses and missiles, tear gas was used and then a *lathi* charge was made but without success. After several policemen had been injured, firing had to be resorted to which compelled the prisoners to retire into their cell blocks. The operation continued till 3 A.M. The next morning the prisoners themselves "surrendered" and the authorities were able to enter the cell blocks. Altogether, three security prisoners were found to have been killed and six injured. On the police side nine constables and three jail warders were injured. These are the bare facts about the hunger-strikes, unlawful processions, police firing and the casualties.

How the communists have distorted the facts will be apparent from the language of the circulars and pamphlets issued by the Communist Party on these events.

The pamphlet entitled *Set the whole of Bengal ablaze in support of the political prisoners on the 27th June* (declared to be the Prisoners' Day), contains the following exhortation :

"Force the murderous Bidhan Government to accept the demands of the prisoners. Advance along the way followed by Serampore and South Calcutta. Follow the path shown by these brave people. In the whole of West Bengal, in every town and in every village embarrass this murderous Government and its agents in this way. There is no mercy for these Congress brutes who have slowly killed these prisoners. To show mercy to them would be to support the murder of the prisoners. Labourers, peasants and citizens in the whole of Bengal, advance. Cover the country with strikes and processions. Thrash to smithereens the Congress murderers; destroy the offices of the I.N.T.U.C. and Congress Seva Dal and snatch away the prisoners by attacking jail gates. 27th of June has been announced by the A.I.T.U.C. and Krishak Sabha for observance of the Prisoners' Day. Set fire to the whole of Bengal on that day. Attack the Congress brutes in all directions. Attack them suddenly and without notice at different places; hold meetings at countless places and advance into processions. This Government is today trembling with fear. At how many places will they be able to supply the police? Advance, commence from today—today the 27th June—and smash the dream of this tyrannous Government. Force them to accept the

demands of the prisoners, release the prisoners, punish the murderous and tyrannous Ministry and their officers and agents."

In another pamphlet in Bengali under the heading *Retaliate against the Murderer*, the Communist Party says :

"Brave workers, students, citizens and mothers and sisters of Calcutta :

"Today is the 9th day of the hunger-strike resorted to by the political prisoners in the jails of the murderer Congress Government. Though they are approaching death slowly, yet they are not willing to bow down their heads before the oppressive fascist Government. We must not tolerate the murderer Roy Cabinet toying with the lives of those prisoners. The revolutionary mothers and sisters of Calcutta came out on the streets on the 27th April, resolved to realize the demands of the hunger-striking prisoners from the oppressive ruler. Immediately, the police of the Congress Government opened fire on them resulting in the murder of four women and two citizens in the streets of Calcutta. The result was that hatred spontaneously arose in the minds of the revolutionary public of Calcutta.

"They attacked the notorious police and the Congress Seva Dal goondas with whatever they could lay their hands on. The students and citizens of Calcutta have thus started to avenge the oppression committed on them. Infuriated by the stubborn resistance put up by the people, the Roy Ministry behaved like a mad dog. . . . The entire Bow Bazar and College Street area were surrounded by a police force of about 1000 strong. Nevertheless, the resistance of

the people grew stronger and thousands of exploited militant people opposed the police force. They also erected barricades on the streets and set fire to the trams and State buses. It is in this way that the murder must be avenged and the administration of the murderer Government paralysed.

“The brave workers of Calcutta have also come forward in this revolutionary struggle. The Tramway workers rescued their leader, Dhiren Majumdar, from the police custody at the Park Circus tram depot. The militant workers of the National Carbon Co. similarly rescued a student comrade from the police custody. Yesterday, in and around Calcutta thousands of workers of different factories declared a general strike and demanded the liquidation of the murderer Roy Cabinet and the end of the oppressive Congress regime.

“Over the same demand, all must intensify their struggle against the police and the agents of the Congress. The struggle that has been started from yesterday should be spread all over the city. Attack the police before they do so and butcher the agents of the Government. Put forward your slogans, by organizing strikes in the schools and factories, mobbing the managers of factories and taking out processions along the streets—‘Meet the demands of the prisoners;’ ‘Withdraw the order promulgated u/s 144;’ ‘We demand the release of all political prisoners;’ ‘Down with the Bidhan Cabinet;’ ‘Paralyse the activities of the fascist goondas of the Congress.’

Yet another leaflet entitled *Give fitting reply to the Murderers* says:

“Brave labourers, students, citizens, mothers and

sisters of Calcutta! Today is the 9th day of the hunger-strike of the brave prisoners in the jails of the murderous Congress Government. They are slowly advancing into the jaws of death but still they are determined not to lower their heads before fascist repression. These prisoners are the leaders in our struggle for liberty and better living. We can never tolerate that the Bidhan Ministry will play with their lives. With this vow and to force the fulfilment of their demands, the revolutionary mothers and sisters of Calcutta came out on the roads on the 27th April.

“Immediately the police of the Congress Government opened fire on them. They murdered and left on the road four ladies and two other citizens.

“On account of this, the fire of hatred started burning furiously in the hearts of the revolutionary citizens of Calcutta. With whatever they could lay their hands on, they jumped upon the satanic police and the Congress goondas who operated under the mask of Seva Dal. In this way, the students and the citizens of Calcutta have started giving replies to repression. Seeing this determined resistance put up by the citizens, the rabid dogs of Bidhan Ministry entered the Medical College compound on the 28th April and opened fire on the students and the passers-by. The whole of Bow Bazar and College Street was surrounded by thousands of policemen but the resistance of the people became stronger. Thousands of exploited and militant people attacked the police, built up barricades on the roads and set fire to tram cars and Government buses. The murder has to be replied to by this method and it is in this way that the murderous Government should be paralysed. The brave labourers of Calcutta have come forward in this revolutionary struggle. The labourer brethren have snatched away their leader, D. Majumdar,

from the hands of the police in the Park Circus tram depot. The militant workers of the National Carbon Company have also snatched away their comrades from the hands of the police. Yesterday, in Calcutta and in the neighbouring areas, thousands of labourers went on *hartal* demanding the destruction of the murderous Bidhan Ministry and the end of the repression by the Congress capitalists. It is for this demand that every one will have to fight with all available strength against the Congress police. Spread yesterday's battle to all areas today. Before the police attacks you, you attack them and butcher the Congress *dalals*. Strike in every factory and school. Surround the managers and take out processions on every road."

In connection with the police firing on the women's procession in Calcutta on April 27, the Communist Party issued a pamphlet under the heading *Take revenge for the murder of mothers and sisters, give a fitting reply for the murder of the labourers. Attack the murderous Congress Government and tear to pieces the satanic Ministers.*

The whole of this pamphlet may be quoted:

"Yesterday on the roads of Calcutta the Congress Government killed women. They have also killed young boys, students and labourers. Citizens, students, labourers! The soil of Calcutta, which is wet with the blood of your mothers and sisters, has given the call: 'take revenge for the murder of women.' Labourer brethren! The rifle-butts of this murderous Congress Government have broken into pieces the skulls of the workers on these very roads of Calcutta which these workers constructed by the dint of their manual labour.

Take revenge for the death of your brethren, snatch away rifles from the hands of the murderers, observe *hartal*, deliver attacks, let the hammers of lakhs of labourers fall like a thunder-bolt on the heads of this blood-thirsty Government. Those prisoners who were the brave fighters against the oppression of the Government are on hunger-strike for the last 8 days. In support of their demands, men and women of Calcutta were going out after holding a meeting. The satanic Congress Government had from before arranged to kill them. From one end the trained dogs of the Congress Seva Dal attacked the women in the lane with sodawater bottles 'and bombs and from the other end the armed police lorry arrived and fired recklessly on the men and women. Three women were killed immediately and later five more men and women died and the conditions of many others are dangerous. This Congress Government keeps people starving, deprives them of their living, and by killing women tries to maintain its hated existence. The leader of this Government has run to Great Britain to serve the British King while gangs let loose by his murderous Government are killing the poor labourers, women and students of the country. Arise, awake, destroy this danger, strike against these brutes, who are going about in the mask of men and take revenge for the blood of your mothers and sisters. Observe *hartal*, strike in factories, take out processions, disobey orders under Sec. 144 Cr. P.C., stop the movement of the police and military by blockading the roads, set fire to Government buses and the British-owned tramcars, set fire to the whole of Calcutta and the whole of Bengal."

In another circular with the caption Organize mass upsurge in defence of hunger-striking political prisoners. Storm the jail gates to snatch

the prisoners away, an account was given of an unlawful aggression on the part of the pottery workers who are stated to have attacked the manager and his men on his refusal to reinstate "the released comrades." It said :

"They fought for two full hours against the huge armed police with all available material ready at hand. Rs. 50,000 worth of property of the owner has been destroyed..... This new and higher form of resistance inside jails and in factories, streets and fields outside is the sounding of the death knell of the Congress ruling class..... The task before our comrades is to lead this mass upsurge to still higher and higher forms. Call upon all the comrades in factories and fields, in schools and colleges and offices, comrades everywhere, to form squads, go to the factories and working class *bustees*. Tell the workers, kisans and students, youth and women that this fascist Government of the capitalist class is cutting down your wages, is retrenching you, is imprisoning your own comrades-in-arms and is even shooting down your own class-brothers, your own tested leaders inside the jails. The attack against your imprisoned comrades is a direct attack against your struggle for bread and life and for the capture of factories and State power. This Congress Government is the enemy of the working class. It has no right to exist. It must be crushed.

"Organize workers' strikes and demonstrations, attack the owners and their *dalals* as the pottery workers have done. Capture the factories as the Allen Berry workers have done, attack centres of Congress organization as the workers of Serampore and the people of South Calcutta have done. Storm the jail gates and snatch away your leaders..... attack this

Government. Surround police thanas, sub-jai's and district jails..... Break open the jail gates to get your comrades out. Rouse the entire people against the detention of persons hostile to the Congress and secure the release of imprisoned heroes. Surround Congress M.L.A.'s and leaders, attack the police officers' bungalows, teach them the lessons of their lives. The blood of our martyrs is calling for revenge. The gaping wounds of our prison-heroes cry for justice. Forward to unprecedented mass militant struggles. Forward to storm the Congress Bastilles."

In connection with the second hunger-strike of the security prisoners, another pamphlet was issued by the Communist Party with these headlines: *Inflict death sentence on the murderous Ministers and Government officers. Destroy the Bidhan Government which is gradually killing unarmed detenus, bring about hartal in every factory and protest processions on every road. Punish the reactionary Congress leaders.*

"Who killed these brave fighters for freedom?" it asked, and the answer it gave was:

"Bidhan Roy killed them. R. Gupta (Home Secretary) and Haider (Deputy Commissioner) and other Police officers killed them. Bidhan, Nalini, Dutt-Majumdar and other Ministers of the Cabinet arranged to kill them. Congress leaders, black marketeers and those flatterers of the Capitalist Congress created the atmosphere of the murder."

The pamphlet ends with the following exhortation :

“Labourers, peasants, students and citizens, take revenge on them throughout Bengal. Hang those murderers. Destroy the Ministry. These murderers have no right to live. Citizens should cut them to pieces. Attack Bidhan, Nalini, Dutt-Majumdar and their officers and accomplices wherever you find them. Labourers, peasants, students and citizens, punish these murderers with death, by organizing strikes, processions and squads, assault the reactionary Congress leaders severely, set fire to Congress offices, the centres of reaction and black-marketing. Attack the houses of the Ministers and create chaos there. Attack the jail gates and rescue your brethren who have been weakened owing to the loss of blood. Wherever you be, give up all your work and proceed to lead processions of protests and attack these murderous Ministers. Let the memory of these brave brethren who sacrificed their lives encourage you. Proceed in defiance of death. Inflict punishment on the murderers.”

In the same connection, an illustrated booklet was published by the Communist Party under the heading *Wanted retaliation for the murder of security prisoners in jails—Snatch away the political prisoners from the abode of death.* It concludes :

“Advance all citizens, advance against these murderers. Rescue the brave prisoners from the claws of these murderers. All persons wherever you are, start protest processions against this murderous Ministry. In the Presidency Jail 150 Communists fought for

half the night against 1000 rifles of the Congress. Let their deeds encourage you. Inflict death sentence on these murderous Ministers and the officers. Brethren labourers, to release your fighting comrades go on strike and take out processions breaking orders under Sec. 144 Cr. P.C. Like the labourers of the pottery works, face the attacks of the employers, their agents and the police. Like the workers of the Allen Berry Workshop occupy the factories and hoist the red flag. Like the labourers of Serampore and the citizens of South Calcutta, attack and destroy the office of the Congress, and like the labourers of Mahesh, attack the police outposts and the jails to rescue your brethren, the prisoners. Brethren peasants, attack police stations, sub-jails and district jails. Loot the grains from the stores of the zamindars, jotedars and the black marketeers and distribute them among the hungry people, cultivate the land keeping it in your possession. Break the jail gates and snatch away your fighting comrades. Students and women, break to pieces the prohibitions under Sec. 144 Cr. P.C., attack Congress M.L.A.'s and the officers, win over the lower ranks of the police and the military. You have advanced many times in the face of death to save the prisoners, advance again."

These hunger-strikes were utilized merely as an occasion to preach and practise hatred and violence. Some pamphlets have already been referred to. Numerous others were issued. A few extracts from these and from an article in a communist newspaper are given below :

"Observe *hartal*; break Section 144 orders; thrash the satans and force the Government to accede to the demands of the prisoners."

"Labouring classes, advance! Stand by the side of these brave sons of yours. Bring about *hartal* in every factory. Force the brutal Government to accept the demands of the prisoners; effect the release of the prisoners. The Government has issued orders under Section 144 so that no agitation can be taken up in support of the prisoners; break this order; bring out processions; thrash Congress agents and police officers and attack jail gates..... Advance against the Government without any fear; snatch away the prisoners..... Observe *hartal*; break orders..... Attack jail gates; release the prisoners."

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"Forcibly release from the Congress jails your prisoner brethren who have become weak by the shedding of their blood and by starvation."

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"The Government has not stopped detaining the leaders of the labourers and the peasants without any trial.want to murder them like ordinary enemies.....In the Presidency Jail against the 1000 policemen and 1000 rifles, 120 prisoners fought for two hours.....The brutality of the Congress has exceeded all limits of civilization."

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"Every worker of the Tramway! Your hatred and anger should flare up through *hartals*, meetings, processions and attacks on the murderous Ministers and their officers; strengthen the agitation for the release of the prisoners."

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"This Congress Government is the enemy of the labouring classes. It has no right to exist; it must be destroyed.....Following the example of the pottery workers attack the proprietors and their agents; like the workers of the Allen Berry Workshop occupy the

factory and hoist the red flaglike the workers of Serampore surround the houses of the Congress leaders; occupy offices of the I.N.T.U.C. and attack the offices of the newspapers which are the 'kept' of the Congress Government.....For the release of the prisoners deliver your attacks continuously. Start out for propaganda in every village. Call the peasants and the poor kisans and tell them that the Congress Government is snatching your land and your bread, is depriving you even of the petty wages which are necessary for your living, is putting into jails your sons and daughters, brothers and sisters and is killing them there. For the liberty of your comrades attack the Congress Government, surround jails and thanas and release the prisoners. Along with this loot the paddy from 'grain golas' of the zamindars and distribute it amongst the poor peasants and till the land keeping control over it."

The communists issued a pamphlet entitled *Insult to women prisoners by making them naked in the Congress jails.*

It says:

"The police dragged by their hair the women prisoners dying of starvation and locked them up in cells. Constables pressed women prisoners on the ground with their bodies. Under the order of Deputy Commissioner, R. Gupta, and officer-in-charge, Hyder, constables made women prisoners naked and threatened them that if they would not break their fast they would be criminally assaulted. The police and the jail officers stood there and enjoyed the fun. Ordinary constables refused to commit these outrages; therefore special goonda constables were brought for the purpose.

The atrocities of the Congress Government have surpassed even those perpetrated by the British Government. The Nehru Government has sent orders from Delhi not to accede to any demand of the prisoners and to bring them to their senses by thrashing them."

The whole pamphlet is a string of atrocious lies; the incidents referred to never took place and the orders from Delhi are wholly imaginary.

Explaining that these women were going through all these indignities for the sake of the workers, it incited the workers to violence in the following words :

"Brethren workers! your brave brethren are facing death, lift your hammers and hit the oppressors on their heads, save the prisoners, advance in battle. Bring about *hartal* in every factory. After bringing about *hartal* in one, attack the proprietors and their agents in the adjoining factory and bring about *hartal* in that one also. Disobey the orders under Sec. 144 Cr. P.C. and collect in your own areas, take out processions and thrash local Congress workers. Break down and set fire to the I.N.T.U.C. and the Congress offices. Advance further with more people like the labourers of Serampore and Barrackpur, attack the local jails and the police outposts. Raid the houses of Congress Ministers and their offices and burn the Congress offices in the town. From there go out in a procession and attack the Government's Secretariat, the Writer's Building and the jail gates. Force the Government to accede to the demands of the prisoners. Give a fitting reply to the insult perpetrated on your mothers and sisters. Take revenge for the murder of the prisoners."

HYDERABAD

Before the police action in Hyderabad, the communists violently criticized the hesitancy of the Government of India in sending troops to restore law and order there. But when the Indian Union troops actually entered Hyderabad territory and were welcomed by the people, the communists changed their policy and turned against the Indian Union. So while the Indian Union troops were still fighting their way towards Hyderabad, the communists had already launched a virulent propaganda against the Indian Union in order to damp the enthusiasm of the people and to prepare their minds to fight the Indian Union forces. About this time, they issued a circular under the heading, *The Conflict between the Forces of the Congress and the Nizam* in which they said :

“Shortly the Nizam is going to surrender to the Indian Union forces. Subsequently, there would be Congress administration but the transition will take at least ten to fifteen days and meanwhile we must carry on our movement to all other areas. We must centralize all our forces and strength within the coming four or five days.Why have the Congress troops arrived?.....The optimistic attitude of the people towards the Congress troops must be discouraged. Its arrival thwarts people's aspirations and is detrimental to their interests. This propaganda should be carried on vigorously among all towns and villages and public meetings should be held constantly to explain that we

do not expect any gains by the arrival of the Indian troops. ... We are determined to maintain our victories. We will demand the Government to recognize this. They will, of course, refuse to do so. Then we shall fight with all the strength of the people to gain these victories."

It adds :

"All rail communications should be destroyed by removing the rails ; cutting the telegraph wires and blocking the roads. The goondas (i.e. the Indian Union troops) should not be allowed to escape. Thousands of people must be stirred to surround them and demand their surrender and their weapons. They must be ready to fight. The loyal Razakars will be given shelter. The panic-stricken police and Razakars must be terrorized to sell their weapons and they must be readily purchased."

After the surrender of the Nizam, the communists issued a circular entitled *The Nizam-Congress Agreement* in which it was stated :

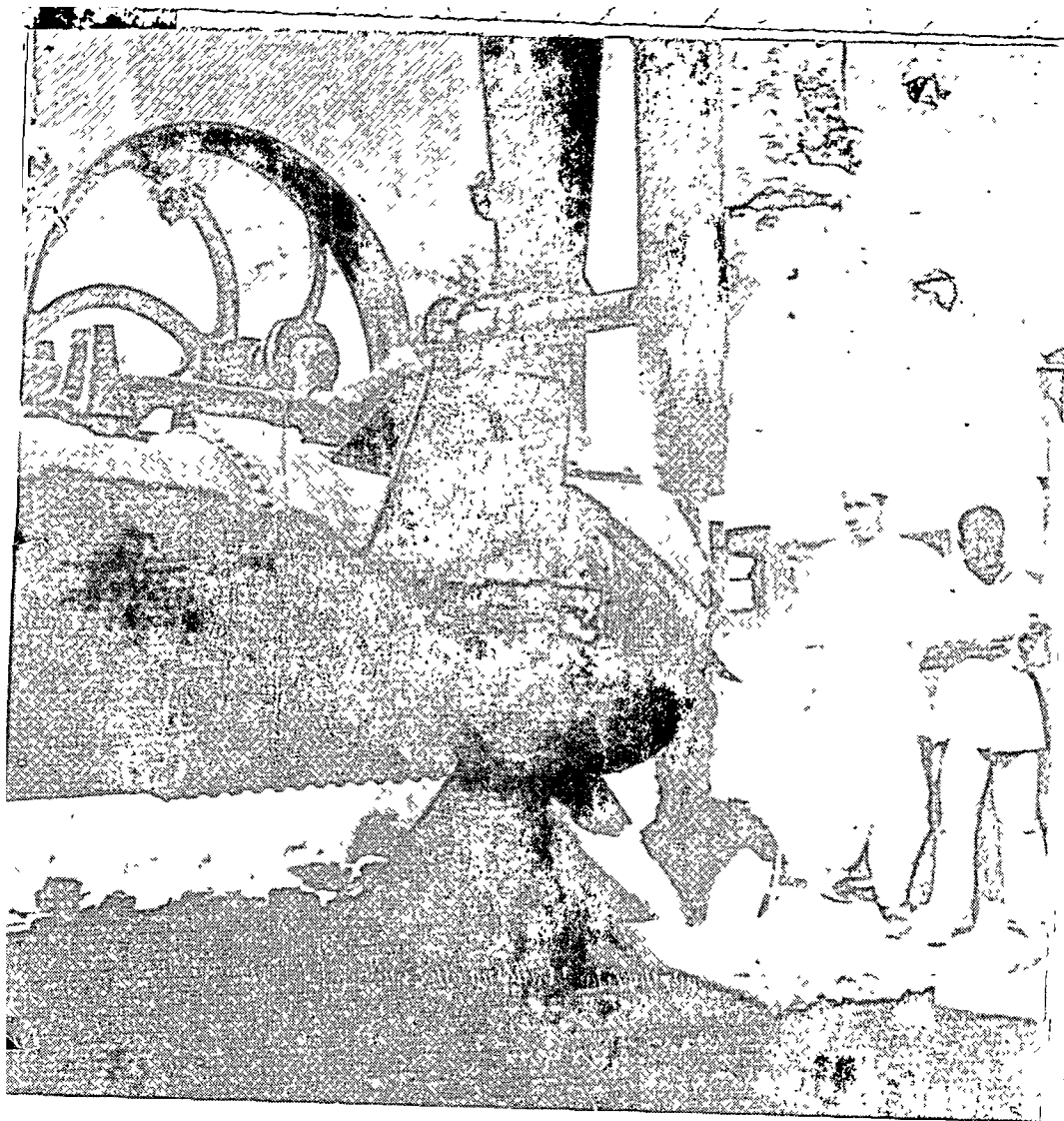
"The Congress forces have entered into the Hyderabad State and the Razakar forces have scattered. Great hopes have been entertained everywhere due to the coming of the Congress forces. Let us not be carried away by the sweet promises.....We removed the Jagirdars, the bribe hunters, the blood sucking Government officials and above all we finished ten enemies for every man killed on our side. The Nizam having been unable to put us down has invited the Congress army to come and assist his forces. The State Congress leaders who ran away due to the Razakar menace are joining hands with the Army to suppress us. Therefore, brothers, please see that our guerilla



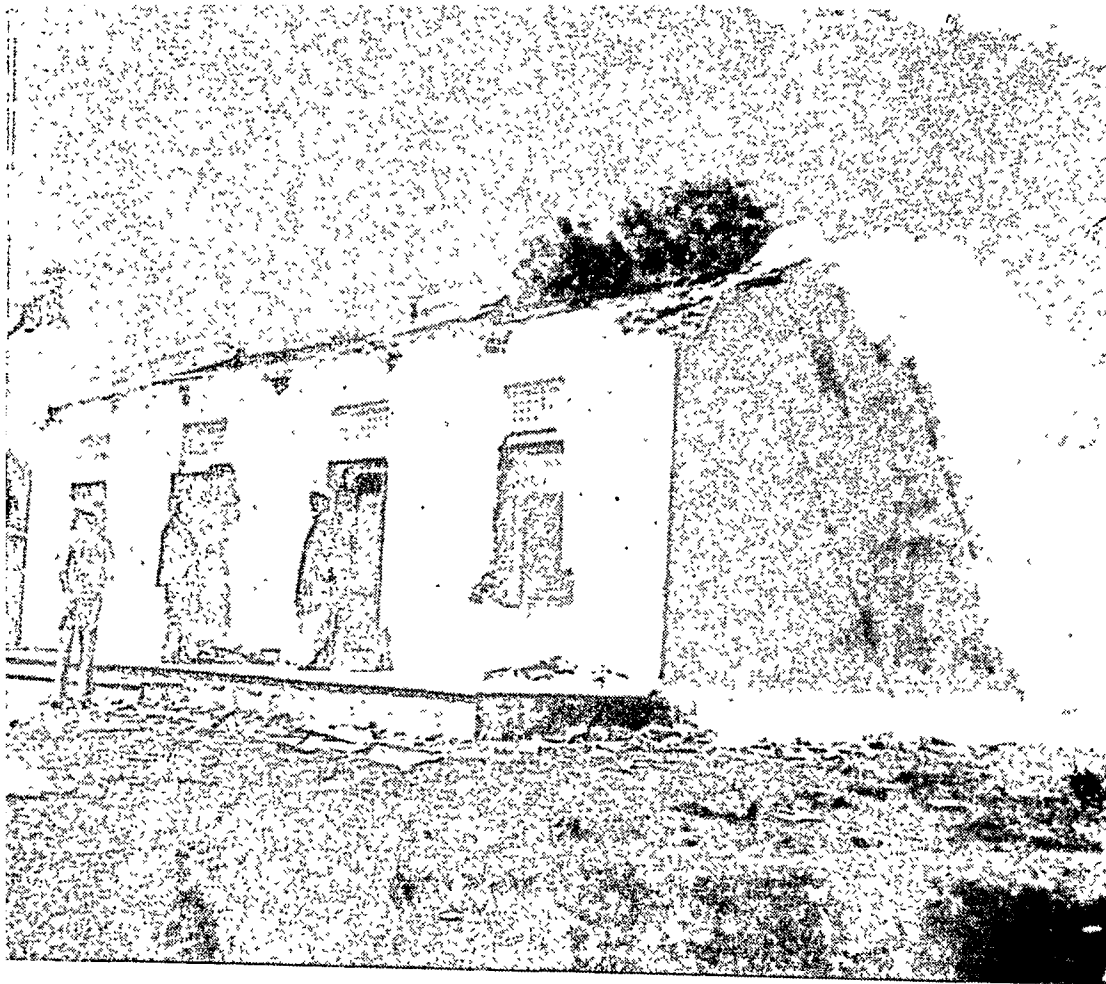
*Houses of poor villagers in Hyderabad destroyed jointly by communists
and Razakars in May, 1948*



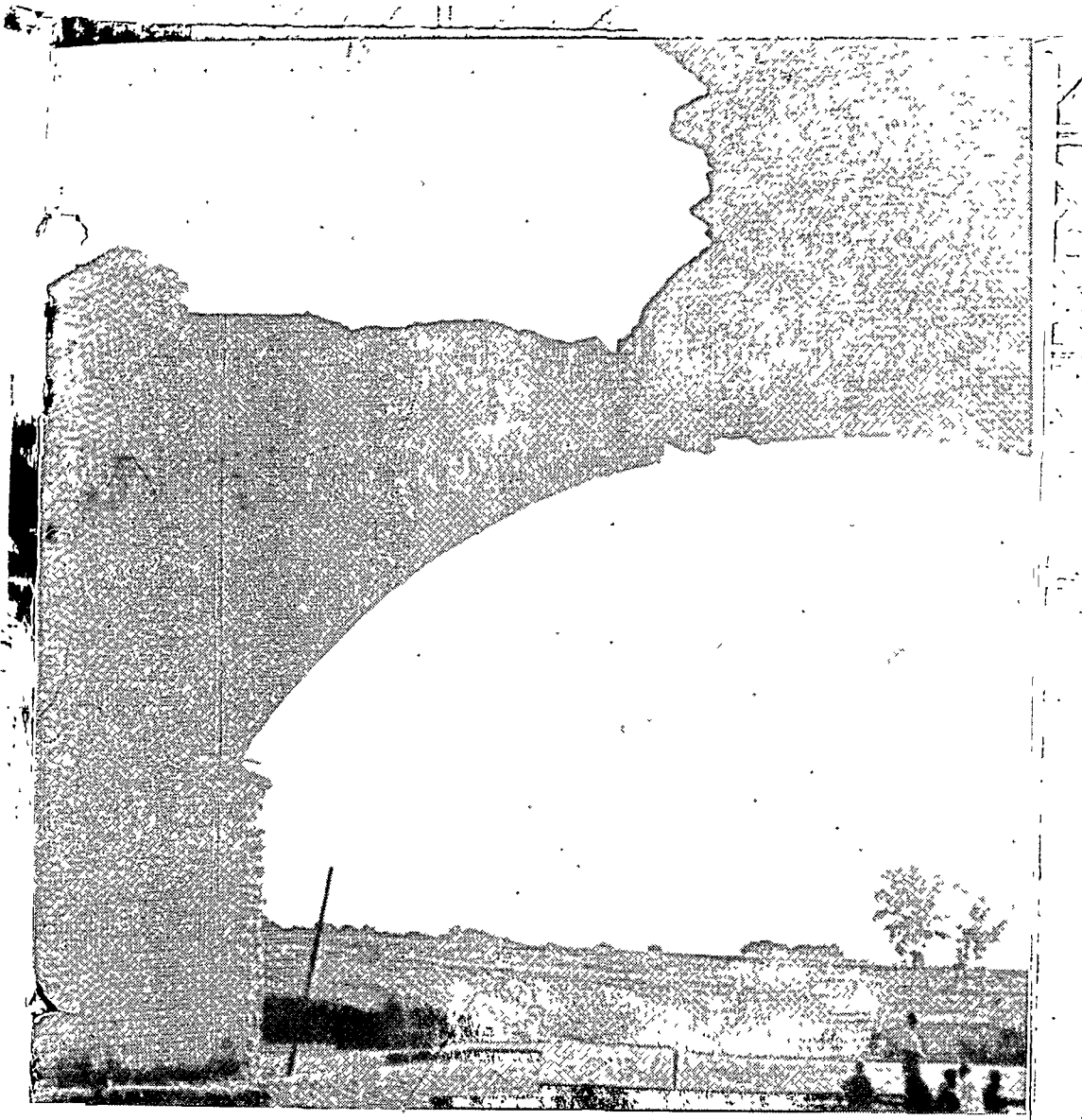
A travellers' bungalow at Nagaram, Hyderabad, after a communist raid



Oil and rice mills at Mondari, Hyderabad, totally wrecked by the communists. Loss estimated at Rs. 7 lakhs



At Rapaiti, Hyderabad, the school building after an attack by communists



Bridge on the Musi river jointly destroyed by communists and Razakars

Communist Violence featured in the Calcutta Press

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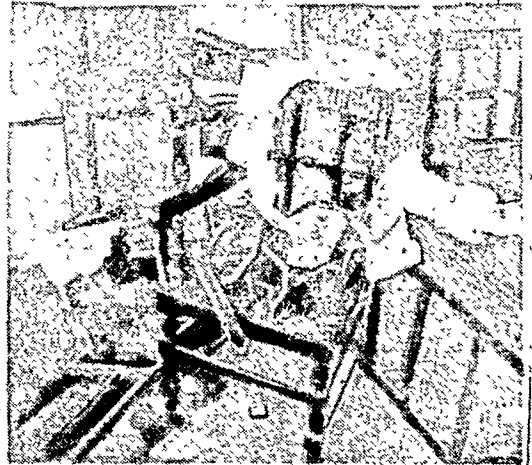
କ.ହ.ସାହିବୀର ଯଜ୍ଞାନର ବିରାଟ ଅନୁକାଶ ବୋମାର ଆଧାର ନିହତ କଳ୍ପଦେବ ।

1971-72

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১৯৭৫ খ্রিঃ অক্টোবর মাসের ১৫ তারিখের সভার কার্যক্রম
 ১৯৭৫ খ্রিঃ অক্টোবর মাসের ১৫ তারিখের সভার কার্যক্রম
 ১৯৭৫ খ্রিঃ অক্টোবর মাসের ১৫ তারিখের সভার কার্যক্রম

4

1. Wife of a well-known Congress leader severely injured by communists
2. A ... killed by a communist bomb at the Maidan ... Minister
3. ... victim of communist outrage at an election ... Calcutta
4. After a ... on the ... of the president of the West Bengal Prov. ... Press Com.

5 (a)

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স্বপ্ন কবিতাকারী নয়, মরুদেশেও কবিতার স্বর্গলীন জনাবাধাপ বিদ্যাই হুকারি হুক কবিতোক্ত, দ্যতাজারী শিখান সত্যকালের ঘণ্টিতে ঘণ্টিতে সত্যগা
হ। এই বসে বাইরে খ্রীষ্টানপুরের কাহারে হুকারি প্রণিও জনাবাধাপ বিদ্যাই নিহিতা গইয়া কবিতোক্ত স্বর্গলীন আদ্যে হু। কথোপ কতাবাধারি মরি
কইয়া হাজারী ক্রৈটে ইউনিয়নের আদ্যি পুজাইয়া হুই কবিতা হিহায়ে। আর একবর্ণ কবিতার যেন আদ্যন বহিঃ। সত্যকালকে শাস্ত্রাস্তুর বহঃ। মাপ
কবিতার সত্যকালের প্রণয় দ্বি পুণিগি হুইতি আদ্যন বহঃ। জনকরে হিহায়ে লম্বে হুতাবাধাপ প্রণি প্রাণোদ পণ্যমান কবঃ, জনগন কবিত্তি
কবিত্তি। হিহা সত্য দ্বিগ পত্র ও আদ্যবাপ আদ্যাই বহঃ।

সারা বাংলা ছুড়িয়া শূনিক, কুবক ও জননাথাল অঙ্গুর হোনি। কলকাতা ও মিছিলে দেশ ছাইয়া দিন। কংগ্রেসী হত্যাকাহিনের সিধা করুন, কংগ্রেস জাতীয় টিউউপি ও সেরালাল জাফিস কলকাতা বকুন, মেল গেটে চড়াও হইয়া বন্দীদের চিনাইয়া রাখুন।

আগামী সোমবার ২৭শে জুন টেট ইউনিয়ন কলেজ ও হুজুর নজা হাটতে সারা বাংলায় বঙ্গ-বিক্রম পান্থনয় শুভ যোজন। সেদিন সারা বাংলায় আশুব কাপোরাগ্নি বিন। চারিদিক বিয়া কলেজী গণতন্ত্রের আত্মনয় কল্পন। বিভিন্ন স্থানে অজবিত করন, অসাব্য স্থানে মিটার ও মিছিল করিয়া অগ্নয় হোব। এট সরকার আল ভয়ে কপিহেয়ে, কত শাণায় কত পুণিন মিটে য়। অগ্নয় হোব, আল হুজুর আরত করন, ২৭শে তারিখে অজাচাৰী সরকারের 'হাওয়া গণতন্ত্র' স্বপ চরবার করিয়া সিন, দাবী মানিতে আল বৈকন।

এছনি ঈশ্বরের মত নানো নানি।

সমস্ত বর্ষের (বিনা বিচারে বন্দী, দণ্ডপ্রাপ্ত ও সিঁচাবাদীন) রাজনৈতিক বন্দীদের মনো আশ্রয় হবে।

শ্রীমদ্র মূল্য ৬০। কতাকাশী, অতাকাশী নক্ষত্র, অক্ষিসাধ ও দ্বাদশমের শাস্তি ৮৫।

১১১ খারি, কালা-কাফুন ও গমনবাগ ১০ স হাক। বিধান সভার মাস হোক

અનુક્ર. ૪૭

निक्षान सदकाह ॥१॥ अ होर

কমিউনিষ্ট পার্টি

Facsimile of the original poster (in Bengali) entitled 'Set the whole of Bengal Ablaze,' etc.

মা বোনদের হত্যার প্রতিশোধ লও !

শ্রমিক হত্যার জবাব দাও !

হত্যাকান্ডী কংগ্রেস সরকারকে আক্রমণ কর
নরপিশাচ মন্ত্রীদের টুকরা টুকরা কর।

গতকাল কলিকাতার রাস্তাপথে কংগ্রেস সরকার নারীহত্যা করিয়াছে।
বালাক, ছাত্র ও শ্রমিককে হত্যা করিয়াছে।

নাগরিক, ছাত্র, শ্রমিক ! তোমাব মা বোনের রক্তে ভেজা কলিকাতার
মাটি আগ ডাক দিয়াছে—নারী হত্যার প্রতিশোধ লও !

শ্রমিক ভাইসব ! যে শ্রমিকের হাতের মেহনতে কলিকাতার বাঁধানো
শড়ক—আজ সেই শ্রমিকের মাথার খুলি ভাঙ্গিয়া শড়কের উপর টুকরা টুকরা
করিয়া ছড়াইয়া দিয়াছে—কংগ্রেসী সরকারের খুনি বন্দুক !

ভাইয়ের মৃত্যুর প্রতিশোধ লও, খুনির হাত হইতে বন্দুক ছিনাইয়া লও,
হরতাল কর, আক্রমণ কর—লক্ষ লক্ষ শ্রমিকের হাতুড়ি এই জঘন্য সরকারের
মাথায় বজ্র হাশুক !

সরকারী অত্যাচারের বিরুদ্ধে যে সব বীর সৈনিক জেলে বন্দী—অত্যা
অত্যাচারের বিরুদ্ধে তাঁহারা আজ ৮ দিন উপবাস ধর্মঘটে। তাঁহাদের দাবীর
সমর্থনে নারী ও নাগরিকেরা গতকাল সভা করিয়া বাহিরে বাইতেছিলেন।
শওতান কংগ্রেস সরকার আগে, হইতেই তাহাদিগকে হত্যা করার ব্যবস্থা
করিয়া রাখিয়াছিল। একদিকে কংগ্রেস “সেবাদলের” পোষা কুকুরেরা
গণির ভিতর হইতে সেঁদার বাতল ও বোমা লইয়া মেয়েদের আক্রমণ করিল
আর এক দিক হইতে শসস্ত্র পুলিশের লরী আসিয়া নারী ও পুরুষদের উপর
বেপরোয়া গুলি চালাইল। তখন তিন জন নারী নিহত হইলেন। গয়ে
আরও পাঁচজন নারীপুরুষ মারা গিয়াছেন, আরও অনেকের অবস্থা সঙ্কটাপন্ন।

কংগ্রেসী সরকার লোককে উপবাস রাখে, মজুরী কাড়িয়া লয়, আর নারী
হত্যা করিয়া নিজেদের বৃণিত অস্তিত্ব বজায় রাখিতে চায় ! এই সরকারের
নেতা বৃটিশের গোলাগী করার জন্য বৃটিশ রাজাকে সেলাম বাজাইতে বিলাত
ছুটিয়াছে, আর তাহার হত্যাকারীর দল দেশের গরীব শ্রমিক, নারী ও ছাত্র-
দের হত্যা করিতেছে।

ওঠো, জাগো, এই নিতীষিকাকে ধ্বংস কর ! নরপশুদের বিরুদ্ধে
জাঘাত হানো ! মা-বোনের রক্তের প্রতিশোধ লও !

হরতাল কর ! ধর্মঘট কর ! ১৪৪ ধারা অগ্রাহ্য করিয়া মিছিল কর !
রাস্তায় বেড়া টুলিয়া পুলিশ ও কোজের পথ আটকাও। সরকারী বাস ও
বিলাতী ট্রাম জ্বালাইয়া দাও। সারা কলিকাতায়, সারা বাংলায় আগুন
জ্বালাইয়া দাও !

কমিউনিষ্ট পার্টি

এখন পর্যন্ত যাহাদের মৃত্যুর খবর পাওয়া গিয়াছে তাহাদের নাম :-

- (১) প্রতিভা গাঙ্গুলী (২) রতিকা সেন (৩) গীতা সরকার (৪) অমিয়া দত্ত
- (৫) জয়ানার মাছাতো. (৬) নাম-না-জানা বালাক (৭) অজ্ঞাত স্ত্রীলোক
- (৮) অজ্ঞা

warfare is intensified. Guard all your valuables. Maintain the occupied villages. Do not rest until victory is achieved. Do not give our names to the enemy. Do not answer questions put by strangers. Hand over the suspected promptly to our party. If the attack of the enemy is not in sufficient numbers drive him out. If it exceeds our strength quit the villages and towns at once. If you know beforehand that the enemy is moving in a considerable number, dislocate the railway lines; cut off the telegraph wires and destroy the roads. Every movement of our enemy should be immediately intimated to the party. We shall achieve our people's Government."

In another circular entitled *The Advantages of the Union Army's Arrival—Our Duty*, the communists said :

"We have got to train hundreds and hundreds of volunteers. Train the people on a large scale. It is only when we organize our guerilla group more and more efficiently, then alone we can confront and confuse the Indian Union soldiers. For this purpose, we must train our fighters in regular 303 exercises.....The road destruction movement must be revived.....Our members must be well trained in the art of surrounding villages and buildings. They must be well trained to stop the lorries and to meet the Union soldiers wherever they spot them."

Quite a number of circulars were issued about this time and here are a few more extracts from them :

"Secret volunteer *dalams* should be trained. Every--

one should have perfect military training and become perfect in violent and sabotage activities. All the people so trained can ultimately form an army which will swell from hundreds to thousands and be in a position to carry on big raids. Occupation of towns can begin after the villages are occupied and thus the struggle will proceed further. There are many more things to be done. When you all join these sabotage groups many more methods will be taught. In this way huge armies can be formed."

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"When the police enter the villages or towns do not run away but stay and attack them with whatever weapons you can. Let not the enemy understand that we are terrified of him. Confuse the enemy as far as possible by deceiving tactics. When the enemy spends tons of patrol and lakhs of rupees he is sure to slow down his speed. Let us depend on our guerilla warfare alone."

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"The armed revolt can continue only through guerilla tactics. Everyone should be trained in the use of arms. Four to five persons should join secret groups. The formation of these groups should remain a closely guarded secret. Continue violent and sabotage activities. There are various methods of doing them. Motor tracks and roads should be breached. Motor tyres can be punctured by driving nails on the roads. Village C. I. D.'s can be done away with quietly. When police visit the villages you can go quietly and throw hand bombs. Enemies can be done away with by poisoning food. All these things should be done without the enemies knowing anything about them."

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“Gonds should inform the Communist Party *dalam*s about those persons who are acting as C. I. D.’s, and helping the military in their raids on Gond villages. All youths should join the *dalam*s. Throw hand-grenades on police camps both in villages and towns. Finish off the military and police beasts if and when they are found alone. Damage tracks and make them impossible for motoring. Collect money and grain to help the Gonds, who have been victims of military and police excesses.”

In another circular called *Destructive Programme*, the Communist Party issued detailed instructions (with diagrams) about the various methods which should be followed in the destruction of telegraph and telephone wires, trains, motor and road communications and bridges.

Two hundred communists armed with deadly weapons raided Velivolu village on the night of April 26, 1949 and attempted to gouge out the eyes of a Congressman who, however, escaped. Two Congressmen were killed and five injured. The communists glorified the acts of murder and loot that they had committed there in a Telugu pamphlet issued by the Kishitna District Committee of the Communist Party. Describing this to be “the revenge by people on Velivolu *Rakshasas* for their devilish persecution of the people during the last year,” the pamphlet approves and glorifies “the raid by a band of 200 armed comrades resulting in the death of two persons in Congress garb and injuries to

several other Congressmen." The pamphlet concludes by saying that "the retaliation is inevitable for such goondas at the hands of the public."

But these tactics and the horror stories preached by the communists failed to achieve their object and the Indian Union troops helped by the police gradually succeeded in restoring law and order over large parts of the area which was claimed by the Communist Party as their stronghold. This necessitated the issue of a circular by the Party which is quoted *in extenso* :

"The belief that the Congress Government is better at least to some extent and a sense of fear about the Union forces has entered the people's mind. There has been a vague vacillation amongst the people. This vacillation has had its influence on the guerillas as well. It is as a result of this that many members of the *dalams* have gone back to their homes. The impression has been prevalent that the Union forces are well trained and well armed and that it is difficult to face them. Backwardness is visible in some of the *dalams* also. Unless this vacillation goes, there is the danger of the *dalams* being wiped out. In every raid carried out by the enemy, members of the village committees and of the village *dalams* and their families are being cruelly harassed. Vigorous attempts are being made day and night to capture the *dalams*. The *dalams* think that in these circumstances they cannot think of doing anything, that the enemy does not give them scope to attack it, that the time has not yet come for attacking the Union police and that when it does come

they will go ahead wiping out the enemy. Entertainment of such ideas only retards the progress of our struggle. Comrades, it should not be forgotten that this is an armed struggle and that we must not falter. The danger of the enemy is growing day by day but the idea of protection should not lead to an erring angle of vision. Protection does not mean merely hiding behind trees. It is not merely living in regions where the popular movement is strong. If it goes on like this, it will be committing suicide. The enemy will be able to ccm'b out and wipe us out. The problem of self-protection without offensive does not exist. Self-defence is possible only if we are prepared to take the offensive. It is not possible to escape the enemy raids without hitting the enemy from time to time. Self-defence is possible only if we try to assault the enemy when the opportunity presents itself and pursue him. If we want to attack the enemy or defend ourselves against his attacks, we must post ourselves with his secrets and be prepared to carry out raids whenever the opportunity occurs and escape. Retreat is a part of attack. Defence without attack is never possible. There is no question of protection without facing the armed forces. We must take technical precautions in remaining on the watch for the C.I.D.'s in the villages, in locating our camps in several places and away from the roads and we should try to know the enemies' secrets. If after taking these precautions we take the offensive, we shall find that the enemy is not invincible. We must shed our fear and unnecessary panic and the battlefield is the training class for our *dalams*. Confusion and panic will continue till you go to the front and you can measure the enemy only on the field. Our *dalams* have already received instructions in all methods necessary for warfare during the struggle against the Nizam. They have learnt ambush and encirclement.

They also gained some experience. This experience should be used for training the *dalams* and strengthening them. At present ours is the defensive stage. To pass through this stage to the offensive we have to progress through certain stages. Our *dalams* have not acquired the necessary skill. We should wait for our second stage of struggle till all our *dalams* are skilled by experience. Whilst we prepare our *dalams* we should also teach the people to detest the enemy and prepare them to give a fight to him. That means complete non-cooperation and readiness for revolt at the opportune moment. If people's spirit is kept down by the enemy by perpetrating cruel atrocities, we must revive them by carrying out lightning raids on the enemy camps. It is of utmost importance that the present position must be retained. People must be regimented against the enemy. None of these is possible without dealing a blow on the enemy. For ours is an armed struggle. Without armed struggle, opposition cannot be kept up. Guerilla tactics should be used on the enemy from time to time. In conjunction with this, obstructions should be caused to enemy transport, capsizing buses, bursting tyres over iron nails and carrying out such raids as would entail very little trouble and admit of easy retreat. Comrades should realize that this training is not the problem of a single day. This training should be an integral part of daily routine of life. Training is of two kinds under the same system. It is not possible to separate these two kinds and impart them separately. For instance, encirclement. One *dalam* should encircle, another should be ready for self-defence. Both these methods are necessary for us. It is therefore essential to give not only training necessary for attack but also training necessary for escaping after attack. The methods of escaping should be well practised. The enemy may in future

try to encircle at every step. He may come in large numbers and try to encircle. He will carry out certain raids too. Breaching the enemy circle and escaping, confronting sudden raids and retreating—these methods should be specially practised. Even for learning these methods all the other positions should be well practised. One thing must always be borne in mind. There should not be any misconception about the enemy's unwariness. This will be fatal. No quarter should be shown to the enemy. We must always be prepared to strangle the enemy and destroy him outright when a chance occurs."

Side by side with the issue of circulars with practical instructions, there was no dearth of propaganda of abuse and vilification :

"Do not spare the Congress goon'as. What the military and police would not do, these brutes (Congress goondas and spies) have agreed to do. Wipe them out wherever they are found."

CHAPTER III

Some Examples of Communist Violence

And they have not remained content with mere preaching and planning; they have tried their best to execute their programme of hate and violence. In Hyderabad, numerous encounters have taken place between the armed communists on the one hand and the police and Indian Union troops on the other. The communists continued this warfare for a considerable period with the utmost brutality and without the least scruple. Since the entry of the Indian Union troops in Hyderabad and up to July 31, 1949, the communists have murdered in cold blood 400 persons including village officials. Husbands and sons were dragged out in the presence of wives and mothers and tortured to death; women were tortured for clues about the whereabouts of their menfolk; houses were set on fire and bandit methods were followed to keep the people under their control.

In Calcutta and elsewhere, they have been

pursuing their violent activities ruthlessly. From among a large number of dastardly acts of violence committed by them in West Bengal, two have been chosen and their stories given below.

The first relates to an incident which took place on June 16, 1949, at Allen Berry's factory at Tollygunge, Calcutta. The management of Allen Berry's was contemplating for some time to close down this factory since it had been running at a loss, while the workers had gone on multiplying their demands regarding pay, emoluments, etc. The management of the Company, therefore, decided to declare a lock-out on June 16, 1949. It was apprehended that the workers would forcibly occupy the factory and the Calcutta police was asked to take measures to prevent trouble. On June 15, at about 8 P.M., one of the Security Officers of the Company, Mr. C. S. Chatterjee, was deputed from the head office of the Company to the Tollygunge factory to take charge of the factory and to declare a lock-out early next day.

The arrival of the Security Officer somehow became known to the workers of the factory. At about midnight, out of a total of about 1,000 workers, more than 500, with communist affiliation, forcibly entered the factory to prevent the lock-out. On June

16, when the police appeared on the scene, the workers were already in possession of the factory and had barricaded themselves behind heavy motor trucks, lorries and other available vehicles. The police decided to watch the developments. At about 10-30 P. M., the management of Allen Berry's reported to the Tollygunge police that their Security Officer, Mr. Chatterjee, was missing. The local police thereupon started an immediate enquiry. In the early morning of June 17, they entered the factory and found that only a few *darwans* were inside it and the workers had left. In course of their search for the Security Officer, the police came across a worker who told them that the Security Officer, Mr. Chatterjee, had been murdered in cold blood by the workers and buried inside the factory under a motor truck. The same worker indicated the spot from where the deadbody was recovered and sent for post-mortem examination. It contained marks of severe injury and it was evident that Mr. Chatterjee had been brutally murdered.

The second incident is in reality a series of incidents and these happened in February this year. On the 26th, at about 11 A.M., the communists simultaneously raided the Gun and Shell Factory, Jessop and Company's workshop at Dum Dum, the Dum Dum air port, a police outpost and the Basirhat *thana* in West Bengal.

Bombs, revolvers and sten guns were used and the raiders came in taxis and cars. At the aerodrome a constable was injured ; seven rifles and five bayonets were carried away. Bombs and crackers were thrown and a plane on the ground was set on fire. A constable on sentry duty in front of the Gold Vault room was injured. The aerodrome officer found a canvas bag containing fifteen live bombs left behind by the raiders.

The attack on a police outpost and the Basirhat *thana* was carried out by a small but determined group of about thirty raiders. They wounded the sentry constable with revolver shots and threw bombs and took away four rifles. At Basirhat police station there was an exchange of fire between the raiders and the constables on duty. Two constables were killed and a police inspector was seriously injured. The police and the local people chased the raiders and captured two of them.

But the worst incident happened at Jessop and Company's workshop, one of Calcutta's biggest engineering firms, situated almost opposite the Dum Dum aerodrome. Here they attacked the officers on duty, mortally injuring the Anglo-Indian foreman. They also threw three European assistants of the company into the burning furnace from which the charred bodies of the victims were later recovered. All these

incidents were the result of a well-laid plan and conspiracy. A section of the Revolutionary Communist Party and the Communist Party of India participated in the execution of the plan.

Wherever the communists have failed to win over the people by persuasion, they have resorted to methods of terror, and in ruthlessly pursuing their plan they have carried death and destruction to hundreds of families all over India. Such incidents are too numerous to be catalogued here, but a few typical examples of the methods followed by them will be found in the Appendix.

CHAPTER IV

The People Resist

Recently the Prime Minister visited Calcutta and addressed a public meeting at the Maidan. The communists and other Left elements called upon the people to boycott the meeting. Nevertheless, a million people assembled in the maidan to listen to the Prime Minister. In his speech he exhorted the people not to tolerate lawlessness. He told them not to be afraid of the law-breakers, but instead to use their own efforts to restore law and order. When the Prime Minister started speaking, a bomb was thrown in the crowd to start a panic. The people, however, remained calm and disciplined and heard what the Prime Minister had to say. The law-breakers were foiled in their design by the attitude of the people who refused to be intimidated by an act of violence.

What happened at the Maidan merely highlights the growing resentment of the people at

the communist violence and their resistance to it. The following are a few typical instances.

On June 18, 1948, in North Calcutta a Communist Party procession consisting of forty persons attacked an officer of the Special Branch of the Calcutta Police, obviously with the intention of relieving him of his firearm. The members of the public chased away the culprits.

On January 19, 1949, a large section of the public cooperated with the Tramways authorities, the Police and the Fire Brigade in fighting incendiarism. But for this cooperation, many more public vehicles would have been burnt.

Over a hundred members of the previously communist-controlled 'Beedi' factory labour unions, Cannanore, took out a procession on the evening of April 24, 1948, with Congress flags shouting anti-communist slogans. These individuals had resigned from their unions and stated in a printed manifesto that they were not prepared to tolerate the acts of violence which the Communist Party was now actively promoting.

On August 11, 1949, at Baluhati in West Bengal, a number of persons were detained by the village people at the railway station on sus-

picion that they had committed a dacoity. The police were informed and on their arrival, the suspects opened fire to which the police replied with revolver and rifle shots. A free fight ensued in the course of which two of the culprits were caught by the public and another was taken in custody by the police.

On September 12, 1949, at about noon, some communists armed with a sten gun, revolvers, pistols and bombs drove up in a taxi to a branch of the Imperial Bank in Howrah and committed a robbery. During their flight, the local people gave chase and arrested two of them. The leader of the gang, who was an absconder in the Dum Dum case, was also arrested with a pistol and some cash by the police with the assistance of the public. Three more of the gang were chased by the police and the public and arrested.

The situation created by the communists in North Malabar has shown steady improvement with the growth of public opinion against the lawlessness of this body. At a meeting of the Malabar S.N.D.P.* held at Chowghat, a resolution was passed condemning the activities of the communists. At another large meeting held at Melur (North Malabar) on April 25, 1948, it was unanimously resolved to urge for a complete ban on the Communist Party.

*Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana (Yogam)

On April 25, 1949, after the meeting of the Bengal Provincial Students' Federation held at the Indian Association Hall, about 200 of the audience formed a procession and proceeded along Bow Bazar Street, College Street and Cornwallis Street. When they reached the corner of Cornwallis Square, they were dispersed by the police and three of them were arrested. A small group of the processionists pelted stones at a police lorry from some distance. At this a section of the local residents angrily faced the group of demonstrators. Their irresponsible action, they said, would court police firing, thus endangering the lives of loyal citizens. The two groups ultimately came to blows as a result of altercation, but the police intervened and dispersed them.

At a meeting of the Students' Federation held at Sradhananda Park on May 29, 1949, the communist supporters attacked a police officer in plain clothes, whereupon a section of the public came to his rescue. Ultimately the police appeared on the scene and arrested 18 of the rioters. Eight members of the public were severely injured as a result of the throwing of stones, acid bulbs and sodawater bottles. In spite of this, a fresh batch of people went there and started shouting anti-communist slogans and assaulting suspected communists.

On May 17, 1948, the authorities in Madras reported that at several centres members of Desa Raksha Samitis had traced wanted communists and produced them before the police.

At the Menapuram Political Conference held at Chokli (North Malabar) on May 14, 1948, resolutions were passed drawing attention to the various acts of communist violence and urging the Government to ban the party. Public help was forthcoming more and more freely in this area to assist in arresting wanted communist leaders. At a well attended public meeting held at Mannurgudi (Tanjore) on May 16, 1948, a committee was formed to combat the growing communist menace through intensive propaganda in the affected villages.

While the procession, held in honour of the Prime Minister during his recent visit to Calcutta, was proceeding along the road, an attempt was made to hurl a missile at his car, but before the police could take any action, the miscreants were manhandled by the spectators themselves.

On March 17, 1949, two notorious communist leaders, namely, Beeram Rami Reddy and Ramchandra Reddy were caught by the villagers at Earagapalli and handed over to the police.

On August 12, 1949, the proceedings of a meeting of the Students' Congress Group were interrupted by some students sympathetic to the communists. They were attending a different meeting which was being held simultaneously under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Students' Federation in another part of the lawn. Two crackers were thrown at the audience of the Students' Congress causing injuries to several students. The news of the disturbance soon spread and a large body of students assembled at the University lawn and chased away the communist disturbers. The meeting was then resumed and some students addressed the gathering and condemned the communists for their activities. After the meeting, a procession went out and passed through different thoroughfares shouting anti-communist slogans. They also made anti-communist demonstrations in front of the City and Scottish Church Colleges and tore down the posters pasted by the communist Bengal Provincial Students' Federation on the walls of the said colleges.

On March 1, at Watrap (Ramnad), at the instigation of a communist leader, A. Srinivasan of Maharajpuram, some kisans trespassed into a common village tank for fishing. The police arrested some persons in this connection. Two days later local communists under the lead

of A. Srinivasan, armed with an unlicensed gun and sticks, assaulted the villagers at Thambi-patty (Ramnad) for giving information to the police about the fishing in the village tank. The villagers, however, caught Srinivasan and his comrades and handed them over to the police.

On May 31, 1949, an armed communist mob numbering about fifty of Katuru and the neighbouring villages of Gannavaram Taluq (Kistna) attacked Narla Ramalingayya of Katuru while he was asleep outside his house. He was shot in the abdomen and struck with a spear. He succumbed to the injuries before he could reach the hospital. The villagers arrested one of the raiders and handed him over to the police.

K. G. Gopalan, a prominent, absconding communist, was apprehended by the local people and handed over to the Payyanur police. Some other communists also wanted in connection with the outrages in Arikulam and Edakulam were arrested by the police with public cooperation and several sharp weapons were seized.

CHAPTER V

Conclusion

The facts mentioned above will, it is hoped, enable the public in general to form a true estimate of the activities of the Communist Party of India. Nothing is farther from the Government's intention than to oppose the preaching of any political or economic theory, nor can there be any objection to a Party attempting to persuade the people that the form of State they envisage is the ideal solution for all problems. The Government of India have given the widest latitude to all peaceful and democratic propaganda in favour of any policy or doctrine, but they cannot and will not permit any group, whatever its political complexion, to preach, incite and organize acts of sabotage and violence. The Communist Party of India, which never tires of criticizing the Government for alleged suppression of democratic rights and civil liberties, have made it abundantly clear through oral and written propaganda as well as by their open activities that in their view such rights and liberties not only include the freedom to

murder, maim, pillage and sabotage but also exclude the right of the State and the public to prevent and oppose such activities. This is a position that no Government, whatever the party in power may be, can accept without forfeiting their right to exist, and which the public can ignore only at their peril. The Government are therefore determined to combat lawlessness with all the resources at their disposal and are confident that in this task they will continue to receive the whole-hearted and active support of all sections of the population who desire not only the maintenance of the rule of law but also progress to a better social and economic order.

Appendix

A few instances of outrages committed by communists from January 1, 1949, to August 30, 1949

ASSAM PROVINCE

No.	Place of occurrence	Date of occurrence	Incident
1.	Beltola area, Kamrup District	3rd week of Feb- ruary, 1949	During the no rent campaign launched by the communists, a band of tribal communists ordered a chowkidar to surrender the keys of the granaries of his master. When he refused to obey them he was shot at from point blank range. His wife who came to save him was also shot at and injured in the head.
2.	Nahapool Railway Colony, P.S. Dibrugarh,	16.7.1949	On July 16, 1949, there was a clash between some outsiders and the communist volunteers guarding the venue of the I.P.T.A.-cum-Peace Conference

No.	Place of occurrence	Date of occurrence	Incident
District	Lakhimpur		<p>as the former were refused admittance. The outsiders were assaulted severely by the volunteers. A case was registered and on the following morning when the police went to investigate, they were suddenly surrounded and attacked. All members of the police party were injured and the S.I. of police, who was severely injured, was subsequently murdered by the communists with acid poured into his mouth and his dead body was buried in night soil in a ditch. When police reinforcements arrived, they also were attacked with acid bombs and other missiles.</p>
3.	Between Amguri and Namtiali Railway Stations	11.9.1949	<p>Several armed communists raided a running mail train which they had boarded at the previous halting place and shot dead the pay clerk, threw the chowkidar out of the train, seized his rifle and decamped with about one lakh rupees after stopping the train by pulling the alarm chain.</p>

WEST BENGAL PROVINCE

No.	Place of occurrence	Date of occurrence	Incident
1.	Santoshpur, P.S. Jagatballavpur, Howrah	6.4.49	On April 6, 1949, one Misri Manna of Santoshpur P.S. Domjur, Dt. Howrah, who had helped the police during the agrarian movement, was brutally murdered at night by some communists while returning home. His body was hacked to pieces and thrown on the railway line.
2.	Loyalganj, P.S. Kakdwip, 24-Pargs.	2/3.6.1949	On the night of June 2/3, 1949, about 100 krishaks, who were members of the local Krishak Samity (CPI), armed with lathis, spears and other deadly weapons, raided the Kacharibari of one Dwarika Nath Samanta and the house of Devendra Nath Jana of Loyalganj, and abducted Deven Jana, his wife, Puti Jana, and others. Some of the other inmates of the house were severely assaulted. Deven Jana and his darwan managed to escape and the

No.	Place of occurrence	Date of occurrence	Incident
3.	Damra, P.S. Mohammadbazar, Birbhum	21.6.1949	<p>raiders subsequently allowed Manmatha Jana and Puti Jana to come home. The mother of Deven Jana was killed and her deadbody was carried away.</p> <p>On June 21, 1949, some communists were holding a meeting at Damra, P.S. Mohammadbazar, Dt. Birbhum, and inciting their followers, mostly Santals, to loot the houses and granaries of the rich people and jotedars. A jotedar who was present there protested. The communists chased and seriously assaulted him and looted his house and granary.</p>
4.	Namajaba, Midnapore	24.7.1949	<p>On July 24, 1949, about 20 communists committed dacoity in the house of Abed Khan of Namajaba P.S. Garbeta, Dt. Midnapore, and caused him, his brother, Habib Khan, and his wife severe injuries, and looted all their movable property.</p>

No.	Place of occurrence	Date of occurrence	Incident
5.	Sibpur, Howrah	12.9.1949	On September 12, 1949, at about 12 noon, four communists armed with sten guns, revolvers, pistols and bombs, hired a private taxi at Howrah and then compelling the driver to leave it at the point of a revolver drove it to the Sibpur branch of the Imperial Bank in Howrah. They rushed to the bank counter and snatched away money from the bank employees at the point of firearms. Before leaving the bank they overpowered the armed darwan and took away his gun and ammunition.

CALCUTTA (West Bengal)

1. Calcutta
18.1.1949
Students, instigated and led by the communists, barricaded the roads at several places, set fire to half a dozen tramcars and Government buses and attacked police parties and loyal tramway and bus workers with bombs and other missiles.

No.	Place of occurrence	Date of occurrence	Incident
2.	(i) Circular Road, opposite the Science College	28.4.1949	The communists again tried to paralyse the transport system by attacking trams and buses with bombs and crackers and setting fire to them, injuring a number of passengers.
	(ii) Upper Circular Road, opposite Sealdah Railway Barracks.		
	(iii) College Street, in front of Ashutosh Buildings and Medical College		
3.	Mission Row	12.5.1949	As a sequel to the strike by the workers of Lipton Company, they threw bombs and crackers on public vehicles as a result of which 3 persons were injured and one lorry was damaged.
4.	Bengal Potteries, Ltd.	3.6.1949	Communist inspired workers unlawfully occupied the premises of the Bengal Pottery Works, destroyed machinery and stores, set fire to

No.	Place of occurrence	Date of occurrence	Incident
			furniture and records, and assaulted the officers and then attacked with bombs, etc., the police party which went to rescue the persons attacked.
5.	Deshapriya Park	5.6.1949	About 400 communists tried to create disturbances in the Congress sponsored election meeting in order to break it up, assaulted the Congress volunteers and supporters and threw at them brickbats, incendiary bombs, acid bulbs and other missiles. They burnt National flags, cars and lorries belonging to the Congress party and subsequently attacked the house and business premises of the Congress candidate.
6.	Brigade Parade Ground	14.7.1949	In order to create disturbances in the meeting addressed by the Hon'ble Pandit Nehru, the communists threw bombs and crackers. A high explosive bomb was thrown at the police as a

No.	Place of occurrence	Date of occurrence	Incident
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result of which one constable was killed and 3 others were injured. Another communist opened fire on a police patrol with a revolver but fortunately missed the mark.

BIHAR PROVINCE

1. Pankhatoli,
Muzaffarpur
11.5.1949
Some communists of Muzaffarpur murdered Jiwachh Prasad, a municipal jamadar, as he had helped the formation of a parallel union of municipal workers.
2. Saguni, P.S.
Parsa
8.7.1949
Two communists were instigating the Chamars of village Saguni to demand exorbitant wages from the landlords and big tenants. When a villager protested against this, he was stabbed to death by the communists.

HYDERABAD STATE

No.	Place of occurrence	Date of occurrence	Incident
1.	Utlapalli, Devarkonda Taluq, Nalgonda	12.1.1949	Armed communists raided the village and killed two villagers and kidnapped four persons.
2.	Papakol, Yellandu Taluq, Warangal	25.1.1949	A party of communists raided the village and killed one villager, beat some others and looted property.
3.	Kammaguda, Atraf-e-Balda	4.2.1949	A lawabiding villager was kidnapped and murdered by the communists. They also burnt the village office records.
4.	Gorgunthpalam, Miryalguda Taluq, Nalgonda	7.2.1949	A gang of communists murdered in cold blood 3 villagers and kidnapped 2 others as the latter did not submit to the threats of the communists.

No.	Place of occurrence	Date of occurrence	Incident
5.	Katapur, Mulug Taluq, Warangal	9.2.1949	Communists raided the village and shot four villagers dead after tying them to trees.
6.	Venkatasaram, P. S. Amarabad, Mahboobnagar	25.2.1949	A loyal villager was murdered by communists in the forest.
7.	Chetlamupparam, Khairapalli Yellandu Taluq, Warangal	4.3.1949	Rayala Narsiah, a Congress worker, was murdered by the communists.
8.	Govindapuram, Kammam Taluq, Warangal	6.4.1949	A loyal villager was shot dead and his wife was injured by the communists.
9.	Indurati, Atraf-e-Balda	8.4.1949	A loyal villager was murdered by the communists.

No.	Place of occurrence	Date of occurrence	Incident
10.	Radlavada, Mahubabad Taluq, Warangal	13.5.1949	Communists raided the village and killed a villager by cutting his throat.
11.	Mudugampalli, Bhongir, Nalgonda	15.5.1949	Communists raided the house of Rebba Eshwariah and demanded Rs. 5,000. On refusal he was shot at and seriously injured.
12.	Bolwapalli, Mahubabad Taluq, Warangal	16.5.1949	Seven armed communists raided the village and killed Narayan Gopal Reddy, Venkatrama Reddy, and Mokalla Venkaswami Reddy. These persons had gone to the village for leasing out their land.
13.	Annavaram, Warangal	24.5.1949	Communists hanged one Goppanna of Annavaram village.
14.	Pothireddypalli, Jangaon Taluq, Nalgonda	3.6.1949	Communists raided the village, killed a peace committee member and another villager.

Incident

Date of
occurrence

No. Place of occurrence

15. Madhavapuram,
Mahbubabad Taluq,
Warangal
4.6.1949
One Kolagani Veeriah, an agent of a local Deshmukh was caught by ten communists, who cut his throat.
16. Pedyal,
Mahbubabad Taluq,
Warangal
16.6.1949
Communists raided the village, caught one Soma Veeriah and killed him. His relatives were also beaten.
17. Motapuram,
Warangal
15.7.1949
A party of armed communists shot one Elluri Bhariah dead.
- Pasalpalli,
Mahbubabad
29.7.1949
Six armed communists kidnapped one Thota Veeriah and shot him dead.
19. Kodumur,
Khammam Taluq,
Warangal
30.7.1949
A party of communists raided the village, shot dead Utkuri Venkatarama Rao, ex-President of Taluq Congress Committee, and his son, also a Congress worker.

MADRAS PROVINCE

No.	Place of occurrence	Date of occurrence	Incident
1.	Vikramasinghapuram, Tinnevely District	4.4.1949	Members of a communist-controlled labour union threw crude bombs into two reading rooms run by a rival union. As a result of this incident, one person was killed and five injured
2.	Mompimalla village' Mallavaram village Konijerla, Krishna District	2.7.1949	In order to extort money and apparently to terrorize the people, about 50 Hyderabad State communists raided the villages of Mompimalla, Mallavaram and Konijerla in Krishna district, killed three persons and injured one.
3.	Tiruppur, Combatore District	25.7.1949	Communist-controlled workers, after overpowering a police force, caused serious damage to the machinery of a mill
4.	Yedida, East Godavari District	3.8.1949	Communists attacked the house of the village Munsiff and caused damage to the furniture. The village Munsiff was attacked with spears and crowbars and was killed. Cash and jewels were stolen.

